PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest acidels for Drossing, Beautifying, Cleaning sling Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ledies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers longibing the world.

BALLS AND PARTIES VS. SNOW AND RAIN .-Ludies' and Misors' White Sathy, Kid and Linen GAFERS, Scil-Ludies' and Misors' White Sathy, Kid and Linen GAFERS, Scil-27 as identification of Balls and Parties; Ladies Misons' and Children's India Rubbert Boors and Sucres of a kinda suttable for this season of snow and rain, at J. B. Millink & Co., No. 397 Canal-st.

BURGLARS FRUSTRATED, -Another unsuccess-

H RGLARN FRINTRATED.—ABORDE unbestelled attempt to force open one of Herring's SAFES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1850.

Museus, Sillas C. Herring & Co.—Gentle. Our effice we entered on the night of the 31st uit, by some during burgiers, no an afterner made to force open the Safe purchased from your. As it had one of your Hull's Patent Powder-Proof locks on it (white you re-only substituted for one of Chubbe's), it was impossibly an enemyly substituted for one of Chubbe's).

It had one of your Hulls rate of Chubia's), it was impossible you be said y substituted for one of Chubia's), it was impossible to them to use powder successfully. They came, however, walk for them to use proved to accomplish their work, as they left behind them tools go year of to accomplish their work, as they left behind them tools go year of to accomplish their work, and bis kernith's story which had been named easily used.

Posses as have the Said repaired so as to resist a similar trial as the last named which is entirely satisfactory, and oblige the last named which is entirely satisfactory, and oblige the last named which is entirely satisfactory. Amount a LABUT, No. 333 Greenwished.

KNAPP'S PATENT On LAMP .- For the superior its of this Lamp over all others for burning the Kerosene and white Coal Olis, see editorial notice in The Daily Tribune of the 28th tilt, and The Workly Tribune of the 22 inst. LOCAL ACCESTS wanted in every Word in the city. Also, County and Tows Rours in this State for sale by WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor of the Patent, No. 425 Hudson st.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY. HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS ON THE EURO SIMBLE ROOMS, 50c., 75c. and \$1 per day. DOMBLE ROOMS and PARLORS, \$1 50 to \$3. Meas extra, a ordered. Steam heat through

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

A LADY, who has been cured of great nervous entangle pay return postage, Many F. Duwert, Baston, Mars., and the prescription will be sent free by next post.

AN OILED SILK PLASTER, moistened with J. R. AS OHLD SHAR THAN AND AN ANY OF THE SHARE AND ANY OBEN OLIVE TAR, will at once relieve and ourse Disease Threat or Lungs and all Rheumatic and Neurolite estimated in the Grant County of the County o

FOR THE BLOOD .- J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON and Sunraya Powners are agreeable to the taste and act only on the blood. Twelve Powders for \$1 at No. 16 State-at.

## New York Daily Tribune.

TRURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Scheribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to men-tion the manus of the Pest-Office, and very frequently the same of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always portion the name of the Pest-Office and State.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-dwer is intended for insertion must be subbonized by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We sannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Cattle Market was entirely overstocked yes brday-there being 2,500 bullocks, mostly heavy " red oxen," on sale at Bull's Head, and the price receded from the rate a week previous for correponding quality full a cent a pound; none but a few extra beeves selling at over ten cents a pound for the meat, and many very good ones sold at one or two cents less. A larger number arrived in the city the past week than in any previous week since September. Notwithstanding the great reduction in the price of beef cattle has borne hard upon farmers, the consumers here find that the present price of beef charged by the butchers, makes it very costly food-much more so than bread and butter, and several other good things.

The Legislature of Maine organized yesterday, Seth Seammon of Saco being chosen President of the Senate, and J. H. Drummond of Waterville Speaker of the House.

We have no confirmation of the report of a bat tle between Gen. Lane's men in Kansas and the U S. dragoons. We presume the report is erro neous, as was stated in our columns when it was first published; for so important an event could hardly have happened without accounts of it from many sources reaching us before this time.

We publish on another page a letter from Gen William Walker to Mr. Buchanan, calling on that functionary to repair the wrong done by Commodore Paulding in forcing Walker and his fellows become exiles from Nicaragua." This letter is a high-flown document, which, considering the antecedents of its author, must be regarded as comical rather than otherwise. Very modestly, 2he President of Nicaragua does not indicate to the Prosident of the United States how Paulding should be punished and Walker indemnified; but he gives notice that, whatever may be done to prevent them, the fillibusters will continue to "fight for the " rights of our race, which have been denied to us "by an ungrateful and degraded aristocracy." What that means is not clear.

The removal of Mr. McKeon from the office of District-Attorney of New-York is not so easy a task as Mr. Buchanan seems to have supposed. It was under consideration in Executive Session in the Senate yesterday and day before, and is to be further debated to-day. On Tuesday, Mr. Seward apoke against the removal, and yesterday, Mr. Crit-Benden, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Jeff. Davis, Mr. Broderick and Mr. Pearce all opposed the Administration policy of supporting by such means as the removal of a faithful and able public officer the cause of a swindler and an indicted criminal. It seems probable that the majority of the Senate may reject all nominations to fill Mr. McKeon's place, and that the President may thus be unable to remove him.

in the SENATE yesterday there was some debate on Mr. Crittenden's resolution in favor of increasing the duties on imports, and substituting home for foreign valuation. Mr. Fitch moved an amendment to tax all bank-notes, with a discrimination against those of small denominations. The resolution and amendment were laid on the table

In the House, Mr. Washburne of Illinois re ported a bill to amend the act providing for the security of passengers on board of steam vessels. Resolutions were adopted, calling for official correspondence with Paraguay, New-Granada and Brazil. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sickles made a speech in favor of the President, in the matter of the arrest of Walker, and spoke in severe depunciations on the course of the eminent fillibuster. Mn Bliss spoke against the Dred Scott decision. Mr. Haskin followed on the Nicaragua business, taking ground with Mr. Sickles, and denonneed Walker. Mr. H. spoke highly of Commodore Paulding, and then went in to advocate a National fillibustering operation of Cubs. Mr. Stephens replied, condemning Walker's arrest Be a great outrage. Mr. Gilmer deprecated the Criticisms passed upon Commodore Paulding, and wished to see the documents before condemning b'm. Adjourned.

By the Atlantic, yesterday, we received four days' later news from Europe. There was a bet-

counts were readily negotiated at 8 per cent, and a reduction of the Bank rates to this figure was auticipated. There had been a great improvement in business affairs in Hamburg. President Buchanan's Message attracted great attention in England, and the press was unanimous in its proise. The Indian Government had been formally notified of the intention of the Ministers to terminate the double government in India. Further attempts on the Leviathan had been postponed until the spring tides at the commencement of January. Rumors of Ministerial changes were again in circulation. The Jenfosse murder trial at Evreux had been terminated by the acquittal of all the prisoners. The King of Prussia had not vet entirely recovered. The Spanish Government suspects President Buchanan of having designs upon Cuba. A serious earthquake was felt in the Kingdom of Naples on the 17th ult.; thousands of lives are said to have been lost. An Imperial decree had been issued in Russia, providing for the partial enfranchisement of the seris.

Cotton was in increased demand. Breadstuffs quiet. Consols, 931@934.

Our fillibusters of to-day, by was of showing some precedent for the sort of private war which they claim the liberty of carrying on against our Spanish-American neighbors, refer us, with much gusto, to several incidents in the past history of this Continent. Prominent among these are the Spanish conquest of so large a part of America; the English expeditions in Queen Elizabeth's time against these same Spanish settlements; and the like operations carried on by the fillibusters of the West Indies in the latter half of the seventeenth century. It will require, however, but a very slight examination of either of these cases to show that they bore no sort of resemblance to the operations which they are now cited to justify. It is true that many, and indeed most, of the ex-

peditions of conquest directed by the Spaniards

against different parts of America, within the first half century after the discovery of the Continent, were fitted out and carried on at private expense. But all these adventurers took care to furnish themselves with commissions emanating directly or indirectly from the King of Spain, in whom alone was supposed to rest the authority of reducing these States to subjection-an authority confirmed, if not conferred, by the famous Papal bull for dividing the Indias between Spain and Portugal. It was in virtue of this authority, emanating from the Government of which they were subjects, and not out of any private right of conquest vested in individuals, that all these expeditions were undertaken, a thing sufficiently evident from the single fact, that the most successful of these adventurers. instead of setting up any doctrine of expatriation, and claiming by virtue of it to be conquerors in their own right, acknowledged themselves all the time to be mere officers of the King of Spain, subject to be displaced at his pleasure, and all their acquisitions as but parts of the Spanish dominion. We come now to the English expeditions under-taken by Drake, Hawkins, Granville and others, to the latter half of Queen Elizabeth's reign, against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies and South America. It is true that most of these expeditions also were fitted by private enterprise, and it is also true that the earliest of them had no counmissions from the Queen to make reprisals or commit hostilities against the Spaniards. But already that misunderstanding had taken place between Phillip II and Elizabeth which ended very soon after in open war; and Drake and his compatriots acted in full confidence, justified by the event, that their operations against the Spanish colonies would be regarded by the Government not as undertaken on their own behalf, but on behalf of the nation. Moreover, it is to be observed of these operations that they were in the nature of reprisals upon Spain for alleged injuries received from her, and that the conquest or permanent occupation of any of the Spanish colonies formed no part of the plan of those who undertook them,

Nor will even the case of the famous buccaneers and fillibusters of the latter half of the seventeenth century serve at all as a precedent for our modern Americanizers. The origin of the buccaneers was this: It is well known that the Spaniards pretended to a monopoly of the right of settlement in America. This claim extended even to the northern parts of the continent, but was enforced with special watchfulness and jealousy as to the shores and islands of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. Of the settlements attempted there by unmerous Dutch, French and English adventurers, a great many were broken up by the Spaniards. Some of the planters, however, contrived to escape to the woods where they lived for a while chiefly on the cured mest of the wild cattle and hoes which had become numerous in many of the West India Islands -a circumstance whence was derived the name of Buccaneers. As opportunity occurred they renewed their plantations, and in the intervals of the planting season attempted some reprisals against the Spaniards, whose vessels, often laden with rich cargoes, were alone seen at that time in the West India seas. These cruises were at first carried on in small boats, which, without venturing far from the shore, lay in wait for such Spanish vessels as might pass by. These adventurers, as they acquired more means, possessed themselves of Vly-boats -a kind of small, swift-sailing craft, built originally on the river Vly, in Holland, the Baltimore clippers of that day-from use of which vessels these adventurers obtained the name Flybustiers, which, for ease of pronunciation, has been since corrupted into Fillibusters. Uniting in flects and squadrons, these adventurers no longer limited their enterprises to cruises at sea, but attacked and phundered many Spanish cities on the coast of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. They even pushed across the Isthmus of Panama and extended their ravages to the Pacific coast.

But in the first place, all this was done merely n the way of reprisals and without any view to onquest or occupation, and in the second place, even these adventurers did not claim to wage war on their own authority, but undertook to justify their plundering operations under commission obtained, directly or indirectly, from some established government. During the long war between France and Spain, from 1635 to 1660, it was chiefly under French commissions that the buccaneers, then in their infancy, carried on their operations. But as an offset to that Spanish arrogance which had claimed to exclude all other nations from the West India seas, the Spanish commerce in those seas was regarded by the other maratime ustions of Europe as even, during peace, in a certain sense, fair plunder. Hence they were countenanced for a time by both Holland and England. One of their leaders was knighted by Charles II., and another was appointed Governor of Jamaica. In fact Port Royal, the capital of that island, formed one of their chief resorts, and from the sale

of great splendor and opulance. sillance formed between Holland, England and Spain to resist the ambitious projects of Louis XIV., caused the countenance of the Dutch and Fuglish Governments to be withdrawn from these adventurers. They still, however, continued to overste under the French flag. One of their last enterprises on any large scale was the plunder of Carthagens in 1797, in cooperation with a regular French fleet.

The placing of a Bourbon, soon after, on the Spanish throne, deprived them, at length, of French countenance, and they soon degenerated into mere pirates, whom it cost the English Government a good deal of expense and trouble and a long time to exterioinate. From the moment that they cessed to sail under the commissions of recognized Govcoments, and undertook-as our modern fillibusters claim the right to do-to carry on war on their own authority, they sunk to that position of outlaws and pirates so properly assigned by Commodore Paulding to Walker.

It is not to be supposed that the new dogmas, religious, political, social and economical, on the subject of Slavery, which within a very few years past have made such rapid progress at the South, have yet obtained the assent of anything like the majority of the white inhabitants of that part of the country. Even the majority of the slaveholders, it is probable, have not as yet accepted these dogmas. But this is no ground for any confidence that these new doctrines may not become, for a certain length of time, the controlling and governing sentiment upon which Southern action will be based. In spite of our famous demoeratic principle that the majority ought to govern, in point of fact the majority never have governed.

The English Poritans, who overturned the brone, uncassocked the Bishops and stripped the altar of all its ornaments, were very far from beng a majority of the English people. The Independents, who cut off the King's head, abolished the House of Lords, and made Cromwell Lord Protector, so far from being a majority of the people of England, were in fact but a small minority even of the Puritan body. The French Republicans sho ruled France for a time with such absolute ascendency, and that upon theories totally new and to the absolute overturn for the time being of all pre-existing arrangements, were never but a very limited number compared with the whole body of the French people.

Even here in this country, where our institutions are framed with the professed intent to give fair play to the principle that the majority ought to ule, the very slaveholding ascendency that at this moment controls the Federal Government and tramples free labor and the free-labor States under foot, is proof on the spot and at the moment that the majority do not govern. The same operation that the slaveholders have performed in getting the control, though they are but a small minority of the voters, of the Federal Government, and through that Government making their power and influence felt, and often decisively felt, in every State, Congressional district, city town and village of the North, may well encourage even a small minority of these very slaveholders to expect that they too in their turn may obtain the control of the entire slaveholding body, and through that body of the entire Union. Audacity and fanaticism, and a vigorous employment of that system of terror already in full operation at the South, may go a great way to accomplish this result; and if we are to judge of the future by the past, the country may some day find itself most unexpectedly in the grasp of these new rulers, some Northern aspirant for Presidential honors himself moving the revival of the slave-trade, and some obsequious Northern doughface in the Presidential chair exerting all the patronage and influence of his office to force the measure through.

That this new Southern slaveholding propaganda is not wanting either in audacity or fanaticism, is sufficiently evident from the tenor of the reports and resolutions in favor of reviving the African slave-trade lately submitted to the Legislatures of South Carolina and Texas-papers of which we have already given an account. The degree of terror which they inspire is not less distinctly shown in the minority report submitted by one of the members of the South Carolina Committee. The author of this minority report, as any one may find by reading a few paragraphs of it, is a great deal more than a match for the majority, from whom he dissented. Had he been so minded, he would have found no difficulty in totally demolishing that report from beginning to end. But, though it is evident from certain sly side blows dealt now and then that it requires not a little self-denial on his part to refrain from stripping the Committee of its rhetorical paraphernalia and thoroughly exposing its nakedness and emptiness, he has too much discretion to do any such thing. All its declamations about the philanthropy of the slave-trade and the benefits which its revival would confer upon the world at large and the negroes in particular-who have no other chance, according to the Committee, of getting civilized and christianized-he meets with the quiet remark that it is the business of the South Carolina Legislature to look out for the benefit of South Carolina. He does not directly charge the Committee with attempting a philanthropy dodge; he merely suggests that, however great a service it may be to the negroes to put them in the way of being made Christians of, or however beneficial it may be to the English manufacturers to reduce the price of cotton to five cents a pound, the real question for the South Carolins Legislature is, What would South Carolina gain by

the operation ! He insists that the primary and natural effect of a revival of the slave-trade would be to diminish the value of slaves. In consequence of an over-supply, which would be very likely to happen, and which, it may be observed, did happen from time to time so long as the African slave-trade continued, that diminution of price might become very great. But experience has shown that the institution of Slavery ever possesses less vitality than when negroes are cheap. With the increase in the value of negroes, the ncrease of determination in the owners to resist mancipation has kept pace. A return to the prices of 1820 and 1830 might, perhaps, so this Report insinuates, lead to a return to the same apathy on the subject by which those periods were

characterized. The suggestion that the diminished price of slaves will put it in the power of every poor white man to become a slaveholder, and will thus largely increase the number of persons having a direct interest in the institution, is equally well met. The diminution in the price of slaves will only be the result of a diminution in the value of labor coasequent upon an increased number of laborers. But as his own labor is the only wealth of the poor

price at which he can buy a slave will diminish in the same proportion his power to purchase. While the present owners of slaves would lose, the non-slaveholders would not gain. The only parties to gain by the opening of the African slave-trade would be a few capitalists-very likely Northern capitalists-who had means to invest in these new importations.

These views and others urged in the same common-sense spirit were not, however, indorsed by the South Carolina Legislature. They, too, acted under the impulse of terror, and the subject was disposed of, as we have already stated, by laying oth reports on the table. Neither argument, reason, nor the clearest calculations can, in fact, be relied upon as sufficient to control a party like the Southern propagandists, with whom, as with all fanatics, facts are nothing, and a logical consistency with certain assumed principles everything. And yet it is not unlikely that the present and the prospective price of cotton may operate to a certain extent as a damper on this African slavetrade agitation.

We published the other day, with some comments, the telegraphic message of General Cass addressed to a meeting of sympathizers with Walker held in National Hall on the 9th of May hat. Mr. Cass, however, was by no means satisfied with giving in his allegiance to fillibustering in a form so compendious. Escouraged, we suppose. at finding themselves sustained in such high quarters, the fillibusters got up another meeting a fortnight after, which was held in the Park, to which Gen. Cass addressed the following letter:

"Washington, May 21, 1857.
Sin: Your telegraphic dispatch inviting me to a Sin: Your telegraphic dispatch inviting me to attend the meeting in the Park on Friday evening has just reached me. I cannot be there in person, but my teelings and sympathies are with you in this demonstration of public satisfaction at the wise and just measure of the Administration, by which the existing Government of Nicaragua is recognized and will be encouraged to go on with its good work. I trust it will meet the cordial approbation of the American people. It cannot fail to de so, if they are true to the people. It cannot fail to do so, if they are true to the aith of their fathers. Since the commencement of our national existence it has been our principle to consider every foreign government a legitimate sider every foreign government a legitimate one which is received as such in its own country. This is the condition of the present rulers of Nicaragua, and it is no less our duty than it ought to be our desire to lend them the moral support they can derive from our recognition. I am free to confess that the heroic effort of our countrymen in Nicaragua excites my admiration while it engoges all my solicitude. I am not to be deterred from the expression of these fedings by sneers, or reproaches, or hard words. He who doesn't sympathize with such an enterprise has little in common with me.

The difficulties which Gen, Walker has encour and overcome will place his name high on the roll of the distinguished men of his age. He has conciliated the people he went to aid, the Government of which he makes part is performing its functions without opposi-tion, and internal tranquillity marks the wisdom of its policy. That magnificent region, for which God has policy. That magnificent region, for which God has done so much and man so little, needed some renovating process, some transfusion by which new life may be imparted to it. Our countrymen will plant there the seeds of our institutions, and God grant that they may grow up into an abundant harvest of industry, may grow up into an abundant harvest of industry, enterprise and prosperity. A new day, I hope, is opening upon the States of Central America. If we are true to our duty they will soon be freed from all danger of European interference, and will have a security in their own power against the ambitious designs of England far better than Clayton-Bulwer treaties or any other diplomatic machinery by which a spirit of aggression is sought to be concealed till circumstances are ready for active operation.

"Lam. Sir, respectfully, your obt servit, LEWIS CASS."

"I am. Sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't, LEWIS CASS." In this letter Mr. Cass places his recognition of Walker partly on the ground that he and his vagabonds constituted "the existing Government." That fetch is not yet exhausted. Walker himself, and his backers, claim that he is still the lawful President of Nicaragua, and as such-though for the moment unfortunate in having been driven out of the country, mainly through the intervention of Captain Davis-as much entitled to recognition and support now as then. That Mr. Cass, after all these eulogies of Walker and his enterprise for Americanizing Central America, is at this moment at the head of an anti-fillibuster Cabinet, shows that he can assume officially a very different tone from that of his correspondence as a mere private individual. But the double front which he thus shows to Walker, he may also show to Buchanan himself. For an anti-fillibuster President to keep General Cass as Secretary of State and to send General Lamar as Minister to Central America looks very much like putting himself in position to be fooled, if not to be made a tool of, by the fillibusters.

Recent advices from Japan, furnished by the ship-of-war Portsmouth, which visited that country in October last, go to strengthen the idea that Commodore Perry's treaty will not prove, as has been feared, entirely barren of results. There is, indeed, not much prospect of trade with the Japanese, as they have very little to sell, and little disposition to take payment in anything but silver. Our Consul-General has, however, succeeded in negotiating an important arrangement, by which our silver coins, instead of being reduced to half its value or less in comparison with Japanese money, are now taken nearly at par. The port of Simoda, on the south coast of the main island, and not far from Jeddo, is likely to prove of very little advantage to us. But that of Hakodadi, on the Straits of Jesso, promises to turn out a very useful port for refreshments and repairs, especially for the large whaling fleet which frequents the neighboring seas. Hitherto, there has been great difficulty in obtaining fresh beef there, as the ox is regarded by the Japanese as a sacred animal, and is not killed for food. Measures, however, have recently been taken by the authorities for supplying the ships with fat cattle. Fish (a leading article of diet with the Japanese), poultry and vegetables are said to be abundant. The harbor is a very fine one; in fact, about the best on the whole Asiatic coast. It is also stated that coal is mined abundantly in the vicinity; so that, should the project of steam navigation between San Francisco and China be revived, this harbor may form a coaling depot. To secure accommodations of this sort, it will be recollected, was one of the chief objects of Commodore Perry's expedition. The pending operations of the English against China may, indeed, tend to arouse the fears and lealousies of the Jayanese, but they may also have the effect of suggesting to them the wisdom of voluntary concessions.

Mayor Tiemann, in his Message, speaks with just commendation of the administration of the Alms-House by the Ten Governors, and why does he not propose a similar organization for the control of the Police and the Central Park? The Alms-House is well managed, because the Ten Governors are equally divided between the two great parties, and for no other reason. Has Mayor Tiemann forgotten the enormous shuses and peculations which prevailed in that department when it was in the hands of one party exclusively ! Indeed, the adoption of the present system was the result of the universal conviction that under party management the Alms House could only be a scene of feeling in the London money market, and dis. of their prises there, rose to a condition men, the very same process that diminishes the plunder, no marker which party was uppermost to

It is equally certain that under party management the Police will be made a party instrument, to the serious injury of the public interests. Of course, we do not doubt that Mr. Tiemann would nominate good men for Commissioners, but we cannot safely proceed on the assumption that we shall always have as honest and independent a Mayor as he. It is altogether better to make all safe at the outset by adopting a system which experience teaches us is a wise and good one. What is true of the Police is also true of the Central Park Commission; and we dare say that, on a little reflection, the Mayor will agree with us on the subject.

## THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNG.

Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858. The Senate in secret session discussed the nomi nation of Sedgwick without reaching any conclusion. The matter excites great interest among the Senators, and seems likely to lead to important political results.

In the House Mr. Sickles made a very good speech against fillibustering, vindicating Com. Paulding, replying with much tact and ability to the fallacies of the Southern Democrats. His speech was well delivered, and attracted much attention.

Mr. Haskin of New-York took similar ground.

Mr. Gilmer of North Carolins denounced fillibustering with much force, and warmly defended Com. Paulding, and attacked the Democratic party with spirit and success. His speech was very effective, and made a sensation.

Mr. Eli Thayer has the floor, and will speak against fillibusterism to-morrow.

There was an Odd Fellows' levee this evening, at which Mr. Colfax of Indiana delivered an eloquent address before a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Billinghurst, his consin, also made a speech.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858. The Senate to day had a most exciting discussion of over three hours on the nomination of Mr. Sedgwick. It was by far the richest debate of the session. Mr. Crittenden led off with a moderate speech, deprecating the grounds of Mr. McKeon's removal, it being shown that he was a faithful officer, and had only exercised the right of every citizen in a municipal election.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Foster made considerable im pression by their earnest and able exposition of the tendency of such abuses of Executive power.

Mr. Douglas reviewed the case as one in which the Senate clearly ought to interpose to assert its own right as a branch of the appointing power, and to vindicate its dignity in preventing a gross wrong. Mr. Bayard defended the President, maintaining that he had the whole power of removal, and the Senate could only inquire into the competency and character of the nominee.

Mr. Slidell supported this view, alleging that no objection was taken to the exercise of independent opinion by Mr. McKeon, but he had implicated the Administration.

Mr. Davis made a most significant speech, emphatically denouncing the reasons assigned for the removal, but intimating that they were not competent for the Senate to predicate the rejection of Mr. Sedewick upon.

Mr. Broderick held that the power belonged to them to investigate all considerations involved, and decide accordingly.

Mr. Pugh spoke forcibly egainst the confirma tion, and others on the Administration side an-

In the course of the debate, proof was exhibited that though Mr. Sedgwick had headed the Texas Circular, he still sustained Mr. Polk's nomination and the regular party discipline by speeches and other and the regular party discipline by speeches and other efforts. As one assigned cause of the removal of Mr. McKeon was his opposition to a party nomination, a copy of the indictment against Fernando Wedlams formisked to show his observator. The Wood was furnished, to show his character. The letter from Mr. McKeon and Lis speech were produced to prove that the charge of involving the President's sanction to his opposition are unfounded. On all sides it was conceded that if the discussion had occurred publicly, it must have seriously demaged the Administration.

It is believed that the removal of Mr. McKeon was intended as a warning to officials of the penalty of separating from the President's indicated policy.

Mr. Toombs was a silent spectator. Mr. Stuart will support Mr. Sedgwick. Messrs. Pugh, Douglas, Broderick and Pearce are the only Democrats thus far who have demonstrated adversely. Adding them to the twenty-five Republican and American Opposition, the result is extremely doubtful. The debate will be resumed to-morrow, and with an effort to remove the injunction of secrecy and open the doors, as the question is one of large public interest.

Mr. Bright has hurried to Indiana under the apprehension that the Democratic Convention there was about to indorse Mr. Douglas's course, and in the hope of arresting it.

Mr. Badger of North Carolina, who voted for the Nebraska bill, openly denounces the Lecompton Constitution as a flagrant swindle, and sustains Mr. Douglas for vindicating the principle that he and the Southern Senators asserted in '54.

Mr. Sickles's speech against the fallibusters made a favorable impression on the House.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, were engaged nearly three hours in discussing matters connected with the nomination of Mr. Sedgwick a District-Attorney of New York in place of John McKeon. While it is probable that the former will be confirmed, some of those who intend voting in the affirmance will define their position, believing that the President has the right or power to change the officer, bat not justifying his removal for the reasons alleged. The nomination of Mr. Clifford to fill the vacance

in the Supreme Court is still pending in the Senate.

The debate in the House, to-day, covering a defense of Commodere Paulding, strengthens the belief that that officer will not be recalled.

## XXXVth CONGRESS .... First Session.

SENATE......Washington, Jan. 6, 1858.
Messre, HUNTER and TOOMBS asked, but the

Senate refused to excuse them from serving on the French Spoliation Bill Committee.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Crittenden's resolution in favor of increasing the duties on importal and substituting home for foreign Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke as to the necessity for

he adoption of such a measure. He did not believe at the present law would produce an adequate mount for the support of the Government. An inease of five per cent on woolen and cotton would be sufficient, and afford all secessary protection.

Mr. FITCH moved an amendment, taxing all bank

over with a discrimination against those of a small

On motion of Mr. CLAY, the resolution and amount Mr. CAMERON presented 106 petitions from citisens

denomination, so as to drive the latter out of circula

Mr. CAMERON presented 100 petitions from citisens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the location of the City Post-Office in the building lately occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Mr. PUGH presented a petition from Edwis M. Chaffee, praying for an extension of his patent for preparing India rubber and applying it without the use of a solvent.

Mr. Pugh also presented a petition from oit sens of

Portsmouth, Ohio, praying for a charter for a national bank for thirty years, with a capital of \$60,000,000, and an increase of the tariff.

After the transaction of some further business of up-special importance, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill of appropriations for the support of the Milatary Academy.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Dimois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to further amend the act providing for the better security of the lives of passengers on board steam vessels. Its consideration was pestponed till the first Tuesday of February.

Mr. CLINGMAN, from the Committee on Foreign

Mr. CLINGMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the President to communicate the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governments of Paraguay and New Granada, is any

Governments of Paraguay and New-Granads, in any way affecting our differences with those Governments—also, between the Secretary of State and Brazil, relative to the opening of the River Amazon and the negotiation of a reciprocity or other treaty; and all correspondence on the subject of our relations with Spain not heretofore made public.

The House west into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the President's Message.

Mr. SICKLES wished to put upon record his dissent from some of the positions assumed yesterday by gen-

The House west into Committee of the State of the Union, on the President's Message.

Mr. SICKLES wished to put upon record his dissent from some of the positions assumed vesterday by gentlemen in debate. If members had been in a House of Representatives convened by Gen. Walker, in Nicaragua, they could not have listened to sentiments raore in unison with the latter s theory of government, and more at war with our own, than they were compelled to listen to in this hall. They were told that the Neutrality Act of ISIS was unconstitutional, and against the principles of our people; but, as he had read the history of his country, he found that the policy of that act was handed down from the days of Washington, and embodied in our statutes from that to the present time, and it has never been dissented from by any Administration or party. Had gentlemen forgotten that Mr. Crampton was dismissed because he committed acts violative of the neutrality laws. He had supposed that the whole country sustained the wisdom and firmness of the executive in the enforcement of the traditional policy of the Government not to perfait our own citizens or the representatives of any foreign power, great or small, to compromise the neutrality of the United States with regard to national with whom we are at peace. We have made treaties with various Powers, in which we have entered into stipulations based on this very statute, one recently with New-Granada, and another also, as rumor has it, with Nicaragua, He was surprised to hear it asserted that Naval officers have not a right to go out upon the high seas to capture violators of our laws. Had gentlemen forgotten that our Government is in treaty stipulations to maintain a Naval force for the purpose of exercising a police over all seas, and to suppress the infamous slave treffs? I his policy has been recognized by all Administrations and all parties, and he never heard it questioned before. Connected with every such expedition was the question of intent. It would be an offense against th inke life and property within the limits of Nacisagus, with whom we had just made a treaty of amity and friendship. Instantaneously on the landing of the expedition acts of hostility were perpetrated—men were shot down and property seized. Every writer on international law calls such conduct robbery and murder. No man would go farther than himself to recognize the right of American citizens to emigrate to foreign lands. If they wished peaceably to go to Central America, let them go. He desired to see the Isthmus Americanized. But such expeditions as that of Walker, and such conduct, are not calculated to promote the interests of our people, so far as they are connected with the interests of Central America. If the expedition was peaceful, as Walker informed Secretary Cass it would be, their plowshares were turned into swords, and pruning their plowshares were turned into swords, and pruning hooks into spears with such quickness as to throw suspicion on the sincerity of their professions. The pre-umption always was in favor of the conduct of the officer in the performance of duty at a remote the officer in the performance of duty at a remote point, but this rule has been reversed, and all the charges against Commodore Paulding are asked to be taken as admitted truths. He did not want Paulding's act to be regarded as a precedent. There is no question but that in a technical point of view his sew was littled and that he exceeded his instructions. But he illegal, and that he exceeded his instructions. But he undoubtedly acted in accordance with what he be-lieves was the spirit of his instructions, having a reasonable belief that the Government regarded

a reasonable belief that the Government regarded Walker a expedition as unlawful.
Geatlemen must not forget that Gen. Jackson passed into Spanish territory and arrested certain persons, and hung them on the nearest tree; but he was not recalled in disgrace. The President is fully alive to the interests of our people with Central American Republics, and the Isthmus, the highway of a large portion of the commerce of the world. He has shown every disposition to further these interests by the cultivation of kind and fraternal relations with these Governments, with a view to Americanize them as far as

we are at pead . Mr. BLISS of Ohio said he wished to call attention to another subject, which had deep interest in the hearts of his countrymen. He did not mean the froth and outlaws of cities, but the masses who are interested and outlaws of cities, but the masses who are interested in the perpetuation of our institutions. He meant to speak of what is commonly known as the "Dred Scott" decision, which the President has indorsed, and to which the official action of the Governmenhas been conformed. That decision, he argued, was in utter disregard of the rights of man and the truth of history, when he reflected that the most absolute tyrnats were firm supporters of law, he could feel no reverence for the Judges who descended from their high positions to crush liberty under the color of the Constitution. Therein the double treachery exists. Without a show of reason, and in face of all the authorities, that sectional, irresponsiblists. Without a show of reason, and in face of all the authorities, that sectional, irresponsiblity, have sought to overthrow the laws. He entered against the decision of the Supreme Court his indignant protest. He believed that Gotlis the common father, and made of one fleek all the nations to dwell on the face of the earth, and that Christ is the elder brother both of the Ethiopian and Caucasian. As a Democrat he believed in the consider of all we helper helper helper a legislation.

that Christ is the elder brother both of the Ethiopias and Caucasian. As a Democrat he believed in the equality of all men before the law—as a legislator is stead of discriminating against the weak he would defend them; the strong can defend themselves—if he weak need a crop. By rigid edicts under that de cision, a large class of citizens had been turned out of the Federal Courts, and from the public domain, t and deprived of every constitutional right and guesty. He concluded his argument by saying the the citizens of each State are not entitled to the

manities and privileges of the several States, but are

Mr. HASKIN of New-York said that at the proper time he would go as far as any other member in favor of the suspension of the neutrality laws, but not for the reasons assigned by Mr. Quinnan yesterday. The set of 1818 was passed to meet a case of the connector row before them. It is a singular fact that in that very year Arbuthnot and Ambrister were hung by Gen. Jackson as high as Haman. In his opinion them Gen. Jack son as high as Hainan. In his opinion their conduct was not more reprehensible than that sof Waiker toward a Government with whom wa were at peace. Many doubt the right of Paulding to serice Waiker in Nicaragua, but if there is animchoated; aty with Nicaragua by which we are to protect the Transit routs, the directions of the President and Secretary of the Navy may sustain Paulding. The only party which can object to Taulding's conduct is Nices agua, which can object to Paulding's conduct is Nices agus, a weak power, and which commends the act. The entireman from Georgia (Mr. Stephras) said 'Walker was a better man than Paulding. Mr. Hask stellened it. After reserving to the principal events in 'Valker's history, which did not place bim in an inviable light, he spoke of Com. Paulding in high terms of eulogy, saying that he was a son of Paulding of Revolutionary memory, who, with Williams and Van Wert, captured Major André and resisted his proffered bribe, which, if accepted, would have placed them in affluent circumstances. The Paulding of that day had no warrant from the Contracted Congress to authorize the arrest. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE wanted to kas flenses against the law of nations run in the family Mr. HASKIN repeated that Com. Paulding has Mr. HASKIN repeated that Gom. Paulding has a right to be more proud of his ancestry than any of the Kings of Europe of theirs. He had been in the service for forty years, and had worked himself to the highest position in it, and it was therefore ungenerous to say that Walker was a better man than Paulsing. No act under this Administration, since the inauguration of the President, was more worthy of commendation than that of Paulding, and he hoped that the responsible majority of the House would not fritter than the consequences. The thanks of Consequences and sponsible majority of the House would not fritter away its consequences. The thruks of Congress and a medal were eminently due to Paulding. Mr. Haskin remarked that while he was against individual fillibratering. In was A automa fillibratering.

arrest. [Laughter.]